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Latin America

Vol VI No 234 *5 December 1985*

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REPORTAGE ON OAS SPECIAL SESSION IN CARTAGENA

Barbados' Barrow Views Changes

FL041402 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, Dec 3, CANA -- Barbados Foreign Minister Nigel Barrow said today he was concerned about the future of the organisation of American States (OAS). We are at a turning point in the history of our hemisphere, Barrow told the 14th special session of the OAS General Assembly here. At this meeting we can decide either to look to the future or cling to the past.

In keeping with the main topic of debate, which is suggested reforms to the OAS Charter and system, Barrow said that the changes within the structure of the organization and the way it is perceived by its members and the outside world are the responsibility of the political representatives who are here. If the OAS is not merely to undergo cosmetic surgery, and if a solid basis for future cooperation is to be laid such as would enhance the unity and integral development of the peoples of the hemisphere, then it is necessary to throw open the doors of the OAS to the invigorating winds of popular opinion, he said.

Stressing the importance of multilateral cooperation versus the possible adverse effects of bilateral diplomacy, Barrow said that there is a strong and urgent need to reaffirm multilateralism and regionalism as vital elements of international relations. He also outlined what he perceives to be the two basic views of the situation in which the OAS now finds itself. The problem, said Barrow, is that while there is agreement that there is a crisis, there is no consensus on the causes of the crisis.

One view assumes that there is nothing wrong with the organization -- a view Barrow rejected, saying that the problem is with the member states who cannot summon the political will to use the instruments provided by the organisation. The other view proposes that the instruments of the organization need improving, thus advocating charter reforms and changes within the system. In a statement issued in Bridgetown last week, the Barbados Foreign Ministry had complained of the severe political and financial decline of the OAS and its increasing inability to respond effectively to the political crises in the region or to the development needs of its member states.

C.A. Ministers Address Session

PA040321 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2316 GMT 3 Dec 85

[By Carlos Alberto Rueda]

[Excerpts] Cartagena, 3 Dec (DPA) -- The Latin American foreign ministers today stressed the need for the governments on the continent to adopt decisions to seek the best way to make substantial amendments to the OAS, which, according to many, is currently facing the worst crisis in its history. In speeches during the second stage of the 14th period of OAS special sessions in Cartagena, in northern Colombia, the foreign ministers insisted that the changes in the OAS must be responsive to the desire of its member states to strengthen the hand of the inter-American organization.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran spoke briefly about the political process that was recently carried out in his country through free elections and the efforts of President [as received] Mejia Victores' administration to restore confidence in the democratic processes and institutions in Guatemala.

The Central American foreign minister reiterated his government's stance of respect for the self-determination of peoples, the peaceful settlement of controversies, and good faith in the fulfillment of international obligations. He asserted that "the profound Central American crisis requires the application of these principles of peaceful [word indistinct] of conflicts."

He stressed that Guatemala continues to support the Contadora process and noted that, thanks to the good offices of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico, "we Central Americans approved the Contadora document of objectives by consensus." Later he said that "in order to guarantee a permanent peace in Central America, it is necessary that an authentic process of national reconciliation take place in each and every one of the countries in the region." He criticized the arms race on the Central American isthmus and said these activities "constantly drain our resources and disregard the basic needs of the people."

With regard to amendments to the OAS Charter, Andrade said that Guatemala "shares the view of other governments that a complete revision of all of the discussed instruments is not advisable at this time, because Guatemala believes that the principles embodied in the instruments serve their purposes."

Finally, he stressed that "all of the OAS member states must ratify the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, the Bogota Agreement, and the San Jose Agreement."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that "what we obtain at this meeting will be a clear signal of what may be expected from the continental organization in the near future: renewal, unity through joint action, and responsibility before history." Gutierrez asked the special meeting of foreign ministers to agree to the admission of Belize and Guyana into the OAS "in view of their undeniable status as American states, as countries of this continent," and added that "it is necessary to open our doors to those two countries."

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica asserted that the OAS "is experiencing one of the worst crises in its history" and added that "financially speaking, it is near bankruptcy, despite the drastic measures that OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has had to adopt."

He spoke about the crisis of values that can be observed in all of the OAS' activities. "If at this time of international expectations one had to describe the OAS with one word, I would unhesitatingly choose 'timidity.' There is a noticeable reluctance to make decisions and, consequently, an apparent fear to act with determination and courage." He noted that when "an international organization, for whatever reason, makes no decisions and takes no action, it is appropriate to ask ourselves the crucial question of whether its existence is actually justified."

Finally, Paz Barnica said: "Honduras supports everything that tends to strengthen and revitalize the OAS. We believe that this objective can be attained by reaffirming our faith in representative and pluralistic democracy."

Yesterday Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon said that it was necessary to infuse into the regional organization "a new dynamism in order to enable it to overcome the inflexible position which excessive caution may lead it to develop by omission. [quotation marks as received]

He added that "We must keep the present from escaping the OAS if we want to look at the future of the continent with the clear, broad, and hopeful vision that characterizes our America."

Vega Seeks Baker Plan Inclusion

PA040334 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2323 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (REUTER) -- The Dominican Republic today asked the OAS to be included in the group of 15 countries which will be probable beneficiaries of the Baker Plan promoted by the United States. The request was submitted to the OAS Special Assembly, which is meeting in Cartagena, by Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega, who said, nevertheless, that the financing plan outlined by the U.S. Government to help the developing countries with the highest debt "is not enough."

Foreign Minister Vega said: "We demand with legitimate right the inclusion of the Dominican Republic among the countries that will benefit from the Baker Plan, a desire we have made known to the United States." However, he added, his country agrees with the other Latin American countries which believe that the plan "is not enough, because of the serious economic crisis that is affecting the region."

The Dominican Republic and Mexico are members of the Cartagena Group, comprised of 11 Latin American countries with the highest foreign debt. Foreign Minister Vega said at the OAS special assembly that, relatively speaking, his country is the one with the highest foreign debt and, from its own experience, "it has learned that the heavy interest rates imposed by the IMF can be very destabilizing."

Nicaragua on 'U.S. Agression'

PA040450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Nicaraguan delegate Alejandro Bendana today called upon the 14th special OAS meeting to take resolute action to curb U.S. aggression and to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict. "Peace in Central America does not depend exclusively on Central Americans or on the capacity or negotiating talent of the Contadora Group, said the secretary general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, who is attending the meeting in place of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

To reinforce his request, Bendana added: "In view of the pressures and blackmail Nicaragua is enduring, we appeal to the Contadora Group and call on the support of governments of good will to address the United States in order to stop the war and obtain political will for the negotiating process." He noted that, to this end, the Sandinist government reiterates that dialogue and reason are the weapons to struggle for a peaceful settlement in the troubled area.

He insisted that Nicaragua remains willing to engage in a direct dialogue with President Ronald Reagan's administration. Concentrating on the U.S. aggression against his country, which he branded as Reagan's "big stick" policy, the Sandinist delegate said that because of it 11,000 Nicaraguans have died and a quarter of a million fellow Nicaraguans have left the country.

"Today Latin America is expected to become resigned to accepting as the prerogative of the big power practicing systematic aggression, resorting to an economic embargo, and even creating, financing, and equipping a mercenary army to launch against a sovereign OAS member state like Nicaragua," Bendana exclaimed.

Emphasizing his call, he said finally that Nicaragua calls on the OAS member states "to assume their historical responsibility with firmness, energy, and clarity."

Aside from his criticism of the United States, Bendana delivered a circumspect speech in which he abstained from making reference to his [country's] neighbors in the most strife-torn area on the American continent.

Bendana Pleased With Meeting

PA040428 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Nicaragua is pleased with the OAS meeting because a majority of the participants at the meeting have stressed that the principle of nonintervention must be respected. New winds are blowing within the OAS, and the weight of the Latin American democracies is beginning to be felt, Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said. Bendana, who is in Cartagena attending the OAS meeting, added that it is amazing to hear so many voices speaking up against U.S. interventionism in Central America. The United States is being asked to play a political role to find a solution to the Central American conflict, Bendana added.

Astorga Denies M-19 Links

PA 041447 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga has termed U.S. charges that Nicaragua has links with the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group totally false and absurd. Thi· assertion is totally false and absurd, and shows that the United States is interested in seeking a justification for its totally unjustified attacks on Nicaragua, Astorga said.

Astorga, who arrived in Cartagena last night to hold talks with the foreign ministers attending the OAS meeting, said that Nicaragua has made it clear that U.S. attacks must stop in order to achieve peace in Central America.

Panama Vows 'Belligerent' Debt Stance

PA040415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Today Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias announced a "belligerent" stance regarding the foreign debt problem. He said that his government will join in the actions that the Peruvian Government has taken. In a vigorous statement that surprised those attending the OAS special session being held here, Abadia said: "Peruvian President Alan Garcia's initiative has been taken up by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, and our country is preparing to assume a new continental belligerence."

In order to make his country's determination even firmer and more explicit, he added: "America's single complaining and angry voice will resound in Panamanian territory, and even the most powerful will have to hear it." He indicated that Panama struggles and will continue to struggle for Latin America's aspirations for a new economic order guaranteeing fair prices for materials, products, and services, offering genuine opportunities for progress and development to all.

Abadia called on the region's nations for a prompt meeting in Panama to agree on continental strategies in this direction and said that he hopes this meeting can be held next year. He also stressed that the weight of the foreign debt darkens the Latin American panorama and jeopardizes the future of the hemisphere's democratic institutions. He added: "Therefore, we must begin to strive for a general, spontaneous, and permanent willingness for a true cooperation that will allow our peoples to attain economic and social development."

Regarding the Central American conflict, he warned that peace will be attained in this region only through the political willingness of the area governments and the countries with ties and interests therein. Briefly discussing the Contadora Group's pacifying efforts, he reasserted that dialogue and negotiation are the only way to achieve a solution in Central America. He predicted that the conflicts in the area would end and the Contadora efforts would be completed when the Central American countries present the final document for peace and cooperation in Central America and additional protocols.

The Panamanian foreign minister also alluded to the drug trafficking problem and said that his government "will not cease its struggle to eliminate drug trafficking." Regarding this, he said he hopes a consensus of all the countries to confront this scourge of mankind can be reached in Cartagena. Finally, Abadia said that his country supports an amendment of the inter-American system's basic instruments, as proposed by Colombia, and that this has been the purpose of this special OAS meeting.

Guatemala Rejects Belize Admission

PA042207 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemala reaffirmed today at the OAS that it still maintains its claim to Belize and that it does not recognize the independence granted unilaterally by the United Kingdom to that territory. Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said at the OAS Assembly in Cartagena that the Guatemalan Government firmly and strongly opposes the proposal to amend the OAS' statutes so as to allow Belize to become a member of this organization.

On another subject, Guatemalan Foreign MInister stated today that Contadora's peace efforts to seek a solution to the Central American crisis seem to have been exhausted.

Gutierrez Outlines Stand

PA041614 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez yesterday defended the universality principle at the OAS and urged member states to have a representative government. Costa Rica's stand at the 14th OAS special meeting supports the admission of countries such as Guyana and Belize and, although the foreign minister did not say so literally, his country opposes Cuba's readmission. He also expressed his government's support for the strengthening of the role of the secretary general -- one of the changes that has the greatest possibility of becoming a reality at the end of this continental meeting, which began here yesterday.

We must change our traditional system of having an almighty permanent council and a secretary general who is merely an administrator. We must strengthen his role and give him political initiative, he said.

According to the Costa Rican foreign minister, the OAS General Assembly should grant the OAS secretary general powers similar to those of the UN secretary general so that he can take to the organization any issue which may endanger peace.

UNO Leaders Score Nicaragua

PA041755 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1615 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The leadership of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) charged today in Cartagena that the Sandinist regime headed by Commander Daniel Ortega "has used the Contadora process as a respite to permit it to increase disproportionately its sophisticated military arsenal, which is supplied by the Soviet bloc, in order to strengthen its dictatorial and militaristic plan."

In a news conference held by its leaders Adolfo Calero, Arturo J. Cruz, and Alfonso Robelo, UNO stated that "the Managua regime's submission to the Soviet Bloc as an instrument of its expansionist policy, which has destabilized the Central American region, is incompatible with the inter-American system that seeks freedom for human beings."

UNO said it challenges the OAS to "clearly identify the root of the Central American problem and to offer realistic solutions to the conflict." UNO added that the conflict "is not the result of the confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua, but of the repression and the civil war that the communist military dictatorship has imposed on the Nicaraguan people."

Alfonso Robelo, who at the beginning of the Sandisist regine was a member of the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta, indicated that there is proof that the weapons confiscated from the guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) at Bogota's Palace of Justice came from Managua. According to Robelo, these weapons were sent to the Nicaraguans who were fighting the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship by the Venezuelan Government.

He stated that "Contadora could fail if it does not include UNO in the negotiations, because peace cannot be achieved in a unilateral manner but must have the approval of those of us who are opposed to the Managua Sandinist regime."

Paraguayan Unhappy With Progress

PA042005 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Someone is not pleased with the OAS meeting in Cartagena: Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar, who has demanded for the organization a greater political influence in order to encourage regional agreements and a more fluid political and economic exchange in the region. Saldivar said that only in this manner will it be possilbe to conduct individual or collective negotiations with developed countries and to incorporate vast undeveloped areas of the continent in the development process.

Meanwhile, differences between Chile and Bolivia have worsened in the past few days. Bogota has been ruled out as the site for talks between Chile and Bolivia aimed at giving Bolivia a sea outlet. Chilean Foreign Minister Edgar Caldas [name and title as heard] has said that according to recent talks with the Colombian foreign minister, the negotiations will continue in Buenos Aires. Regarding the progress made in this respect, Caldas told Radio Sutatenza that the process has not yet reached a very important phase, which is international rapport between the two nations.

Despite the disagreements between the United States and Nicaragua within the framework of the OAS meeting, the general consensus supports the Contadora Group efforts. A moderate and even cordial tone characterized yesterday's participation of the Central American countries in the OAS 14th special meeting taking place in Cartagena, a beautiful resort on the Colombian Caribbean Coast.

The Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers made almost no mention of their neighbor Nicaragua, and they all reiterated their support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America. Only Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that if the group's mediation fails, it will be due to Nicaragua's intransigency and refusal to sign the document for peace and cooperation for Central America.

Caputo Dissatisfied With Results

PA050358 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0122 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo appeared unhappy tonight about the conclusions reached during the OAS 14th period of special sessions, which is scheduled to conclude today following 3 days of deliberations. Caputo asserted, while talking with journalists at the convention center in Cartagena, that "it is necessary to reach a specific point, and we do not have a right to maintain organizations which do not completely resolve the problems we encounter on the American continent."

He added that various reforms have been presented here in an angle aimed specifically at the OAS Charter, "but I insist that we have not reached the goals needed to modernize the organization." "The norms are useful, but they are not enough," the Argentine foreign minister asserted. He said that "Latin America's return to the OAS is necessary for its survival" and added that "this conference has served some purposes but not all. The word 'failure' is excessive," he replied, when asked if the special assembly had been successful or not.

Baena Soares Downplays Polemics

PA042125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1935 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (EFE) -- OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares stated today that the 14th special session remains on its course within the established agenda, unaffected by polemics. The Brazilian diplomat denied there had been a polarization of the event following disagreements between the United States and Nicaragua and conversations of the Contadora Group for Central American peace during the 3 days of meetings in Cartagena de Indias, on Colombia's Atlantic coast.

Baena Soares said that the interest of the extraordinary assembly has revolved around the agenda, which is what is being analyzed at this time, and he added that disagreements are natural in international organizations. The OAS secretary general played down the charges of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who accused the Nicaraguan Government of training the Colombian guerrilla M-19 group. Baena Soares said that the organization sees no problem if disagreements among the members arise. I would see it as a problem if we were to accept a monologue, but so long as there is a dialogue we will have results, Baena Soares said, adding that, just as in democratic countries, controversy is also healthy here.

He also said that the foreign ministers and delegates have shown that the OAS is alive and discusses the problems that are of interest to the hemisphere, and that is what is important. Asked about the scope of the reforms to the charter during the extraordinary assembly, Baena Soares indicated that the 3 days of meetings show that there is a consensus on the fact that the organization must be given time to discuss its problems and strengthen its political power.

Regarding the efforts that Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela are carrying out for Central American peace through Contadora, the secretary general emphasized that the OAS has expressed its support for the mediating group on several occasions through the assembly and the permanent council. It is a great support, even though it is just verbal, because a demonstration of that type is essential, Baena Soares said.

Meeting Ends

PA050255 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The OAS Special Assembly meeting ended with reforms to the charter and firm support for the Contadora Group. Neither the United States nor Nicaragua wasted any time in making charges against each other during the OAS meeting. One of the accusations was very serious and involved Colombia. The accusation is that the Nicaraguan regime could be supporting the Colombian guerrilla organization 19 April Movement, M-19.

The fact is that the Contadora Group is not up against a fence, it is up against a wall. The group is facing very strong opposition, which could bring about its collapse.

Meanwhile, the Contadora Group held a meeting with the Central American countries, which Nicaragua did not attend, apart from the OAS special assembly. The meeting was informal and was held despite the absence of Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister.

[Begin Astorga recording] The five Central American countries are not the problem in Central America. Our countries have never had any problems, although we have had regimes which are very different and apart. This situation existed in 1979, the year of the Sandinist victory. The problem in Central America is the direct result of the United States aggressive policy against Nicaragua and the effect it is having in Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. [end recording]

As the OAS special assembly comes to an end, the peace plan for the region has made no progress whatsoever. Ricardo Acevedo, Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, said that to submit a plan to the United Nations without the approval of the Central American countries, as Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama have already done, will lead to nothing.

[Begin Acevedo recording] I think it was a mistake to submit the plan in the way it was drafted. A joint communique should have been drafted with the consensus of the Central American and Contadora Group countries. This is the way it was done in the past and the way it should be done now, because the moment the unity among the nine countries is broken, Contadora's existence will be at stake. [end recording]

The OAS special assembly's meeting was faced with serious obstacles. The suggested reforms to make the OAS more functional and dynamic did not receive much support, and therefore things will remain as before.

Meanwhile, all the countries are ready to sign the Contadora peace document except Nicaragua. Nevertheless, the members of the OAS will continue giving their support to the Contadora Group in its peace efforts for Central America.

CONTADORA 'RESOLVES' RESOLUTION CONFLICT

FL041402 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] At the Organization of American States conference in Cartagena, Colombia, foreign ministers from the Contadora Group are trying to bring new life to the Central American peace initiative. They say a meeting yesterday has resolved differences over a resolution they wanted to present last week to the United Nations General Assembly for approval. The resolution urges Central American governments to restrict any foreign military presence in the region. It also appeals for direct talks between Washington and Nicaragua. The OAS General Assembly is reportedly seeking a consensus on ways to increase the secretary general's role in regional problem solving.

Contadora Meeting 'Stormy'

PA050158 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Report by Margarita Mesa from Cartagena]

[Excerpts] The most stormy Contadora Group meeting with Central American representatives took place this morning in Cartagena; an analysis of conflictive issues by the nine participants ended up highlighting firm opposing views. Nicaragua did not participate in the Contadora meeting, although Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga arrived in this city last night. The Honduran foreign secretary rejected a resolution presented by Contadora at the United Nations, because the countries involved were not consulted. He said that it is the Central Americans who must make those decisions. Edgardo Paz Barnica added that his country opposes the inclusion in the Contadora document of any direct agreement between the United States and Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Astorga] It does not matter to the United States what agreements are reached among Central Americans or what agreement is reached between Contadora and Central Americans within the Contadora process, because that country will continue to implement a forceful policy toward the region and aggression against Nicaragua and to finance its mercenaries to exert pressure -- quote, unquote -- on Nicaragua. They will continue to attack Nicaragua and militarize Central America.

[Mesa] Will Nicaragua withdraw from the Contadora Group because it does not consider it the appropriate forum?

[Astorga] We will not withdraw from that group; we continue to support it. [end recording]

She proposed that any initiative for an agreement be presented directly to the United Nations without channeling it through Contadora. At the conclusion of this meeting, the foreign ministers of this group, made up of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, said that today's incident does not constitute the end of this negotiating forum, but they showed disappointment.

Nicaragua's decision not to participate created discontent among Central American nations. Astorga explained that in the light of the United States' irreversible decision to support the counterrevolutionaries, her country believes that Contadora by itself is insufficient without the signing of an additional agreement. In sum, the Contadora negotiating forum today suffered one of its heaviest blows when the positions of its interlocutors polarized.

Draft Submitted to UN

PA050331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] United Nations, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Three Central American countries -- Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras -- today submitted their own draft resolution to the UN General Assembly after the Contadora and Support Groups had submitted theirs. The new draft resolution contains several paragraphs identical to the Contadora Group's, but "it expresses its satisfaction over the genuine, free, and peaceful manner in which the general elections in some area countries have been conducted," and recognized that these constitute "fundamental progress in the institutionalization of the democratic system in Central America." It also contains an invitation to the United States and Nicaragua to hold talks in Manzanillo, but only under the strict framework of bilateral relations between those two countries, instead of viewing it as "a fundamental stimulus to the peace efforts in the region," as the Contadora Group's draft resolution did.

The preamble of the new draft is identical to the one agreed on last week between the area countries and the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia). Although the document softens references to international military maneuvers, the presentation of a new document further complicates the peace process, which is difficult enough as it is. Latin American diplomatic circles expect that the Central American countries, the Contadora Group, and the Support Group -- Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- would reach an agreement at the foreign ministers' level in Cartagena regarding a possible common strategy at the United Nations.

13 Countries Sign Draft

FL051200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] United Nations, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The draft resolution that the Contadora Group presented to the United Nations and that began circulating as an official document was supported with the signature of ambassadors from 13 countries involved in the negotiations. This afternoon an official of the Mexican mission said: We do not expect that the nature of the draft will be altered. He clarified that the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- is open to dialogue, negotiation, and whatever adjustment is necessary. Colombian Ambassador Carlos Alban Olguin said the only problem confronting the Contadora Group is Nicaragua, a country, he said, that remains irreconcilable in its demand to require the United States to promise to end its assistance to the contras.

The resolutions presented to the United Nations have been signed by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala. It was known at the United Nations that Nicaragua will not agree with the points in the draft resolution presented by Contadora and will present its own draft, in which it surely will include an emphatic condemnation of the U.S. Government for its humanitarian assistance to the contras.

PLANNING MINISTER VIEWS IMF NEGOTIATIONS

PY041414 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal has spoken with journalists bout negotiations with the IMF mission. He said he believes that the talks he has held over the last few days with the IMF representatives have been very positive since the two parties have arrived at an agreement regarding some numbers and he believes they are getting near to an (acceptable) conclusion.

Bedregal said the IMF representatives are very impressed with the [words indistinct] economic policy document so he believes that on this basis they will be able to arrive at an agreement with out affecting the government's ideology or policy.

U.S. LOANS DEPENDENT ON COCA ERADICATION

PY041436 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has issued a communique denouncing the repression carried out by the police against the workers of the National Roads Service in Santa Cruz.

In a second communique, the COB expresses its rejection of the eradication of coca plantations, which are already being destroyed in Chapare Region. Regarding this matter, the document states that Eudoro Barrientos, who signed the agreement on this issue with the government, does not represent the peasants of the region because he had been expelled from a national peasants convention.

The same communique adds that drug trafficking is what must be eradicated and not the millenium-old coca growing custom. Unfortunately, U.S. loans are granted on the condition that coca plantations be eradicated, which is an unacceptable thing, the communique states.

MINERS DEMAND PAZ' RESIGNATION AS ECONOMY FALTERS

PY041650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Siglo Veinte mineworkers, a tin mine located in southwestern Bolivia, demanded President Victor Paz Estenssoro's resignation because of his inability to resolve the national problems and because he has turned into a stalwart of imperialism. The resolution, which was learned of in La Paz today, was adopted during an emergency meeting held with the participation of delegates from inside and outside the mine. The new wage scale ordered by the government was also rejected during the meeting.

Meanwhile, Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has explained that it is impossible to increase wages because of the slump in tin prices on the international market, which is causing a progressive shutdown of private mines.

The mineworkers federation today convened a national meeting, which was prohibited by the government on the grounds of the state of seige. In addition, the Confederation of Urban Teachers has ordered a 48-hour stoppage today and tomorrow, arguing that it is impossible to live on the salary set by the government (a minimum wage of about $17 monthly).

The state of siege, which was imposed on 19 October, must automatically end after 90 days, which will be on 19 December. However, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has advanced the possibility of asking the congress to approve a 3-month extension of the state of siege.

The social situation has deteriorated over the past weeks because of the surge in the dollar exchange rates, which made Paz Estenssoro decree floating exchange rated for the Bolivian peso.

The U.S. currency, whose parity was set at 1,100,000 Bolivian pesos on 29 August, is now being quoted at more than 1,700,000 pesos.

MATTHEI CLAIMS GOVERNMENT HAS MADE 'BIG MISTAKES'

PY050107 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Air Force [FACH] commander in chief General Fernando Matthei, who is also a Government Junta member, this morning made a significant political statement. He spoke at a hotel in downtown Santiago, where he lectured on the Air Force and its role in the country's development. Matthei delivered his lecture to the graduates of an advanced business administration program, who asked him several questions. The first question was: General, what will happen with the exiles?

"That is one...[Matthei hesitates] [words indistinct]...I do not believe...[Matthei hesitates] I have something else to tell you. I do not believe this will depend on me. It will not. This will depend on another government. In 1989, I will be exproting [word indistinct] [applause, laughter]. I believe that...and I have said this on several occasions, we have made big mistakes. We, in our capacity as a military government -- and I assume my full responsibility in this regard -- have not... [Matthei hesitates]...have not behaved as all governments should, that is, we have not been open and we have not talked with everybody. There has been a recent summit in Switzerland, where Mr Gorbachev met Reagan, right? They can sit at the table to discuss their own problems. Of course, it is not the same when two presidents sit at a table to discuss foreign policy issues. However, it is even more necessary that neither the internal dialogue nor the doors to dialogue should remain closed for so long in any country."

Matthei went even further with his self-criticism. He said that the possibility of engaging in a true dialogue should have been opened long ago.

"I believe that this style should have been changed long ago, opening a possibility for dialogue. A dialogue has its own conditions. One side cannot begin by imposing preconditions that are immediately rejected by the other. It is necessary to begin on the basis of an impartial situation. Undoubtedly, because of circumstances with which the Armed Forces have hardly anything to do, at a given time they found themselves in charge of the government. Also...[Matthei changes thought] All of us agree, and this is what the Constitution has established -- that this will not last for ever. There is a deadline. There are no goals to be achieved but a deadline that has been clearly established. Each second is a step forward that moves us closer to it."

After pointing out that it is necessary to engage in a dialogue, the FACH commander was even more explicit. He said it is time to open the doors to dialogue. Concerning the National Accord as a possibility to begin a dialogue, he said: If there were no national agreement, we would have to help create one.

"I believe it is time for us to open wide the doors to dialogue. This does not depend on whether or not there is a national accord. I believe that this is essential for the Chilean people. If there were no national accord, we might have to help create one. This is my own opinion. Now, this has nothing to do with what I think of the national accord, as to its intrinsic merit or its stability. I am not talking about that. I have already given my opinion on this subject on other occasions, in writing, after meditating on it. This is not the time to talk about it. However, in response to your concern over the possibility of opening the doors, I will tell you that I believe it is a necessary step."

PINOCHET SAYS GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE AFTER 1989

PY050207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0057 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 5 Dec (EFE) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet stated today that his administration will continue beyond 1989, and asserted that it will be so, even though some think it will end then. Pinochet made this statement in the town of Osorno, 950 km south of Santiago, at a luncheon in his honor, during an official visit to this region. The statement was made a few hours after General Fernando Matthei, Air Force commander in chief, said that the Chilean people will freely decide the political destiny of the country in 1989.

Matthei made his statement after a lecture to a group of graduates of the Catholic University.

According to the 1980 Constitution, which took effect after Pinochet submitted it to a plebiscite, the present presidential term will end in 1989. In that year, as indicated in the Constitution, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and Carabineros will propose to the citizenry one candidate for president -- Pinochet himself, according to the opposition -- and submit his candidacy to a plebiscite. If the citizenry votes against this candidate, Pinochet will govern for one more year and call for general presidential elections and for a Congress.

However, the chief of the Chilean military regime said today in Osorno that the country has not stopped. It is a nation whose government will go beyond 1989, although some believe it will end then, but it will go beyond 1989.

Meanwhile, for the second time in 3 days, he referred to some foreign ambassadors who believe they have the right to impose on us or act "as if we were their colony," clearly referring to the new U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes, who presented his credentials in November. Pinochet added that there are some countries that offer democracy as the cure for all problems.

Then, referring to remarks made on Tuesday, 3 December, by Barnes, Pinochet stated that he heard a gentleman say not long ago that relations with Chile will improve as soon as democracy is established in the country.

He also bitterly criticized the opposition of the right and the Christian Democratic Party which, together with a sector of the left, signed the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy 2 and 1/2 months ago. Pinochet added that he is concerned that those who applauded us, those who encouraged us yesterday, are today our greatest enemies, acting and fighting against the government by signing documents with other individuals or organizations.

Students, Police Clash

PY041722 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Osorno, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Eyewitnesses have disclosed that students and policemen clashed in Osorno today at the beginning of a visit by President Augusto Pinochet. Students of the Osorno Professional Institute stood along one of the streets along which the chief of state was supposed to pass upon his arrival in this city, 975 km south of Santiago, apparently with the purpose of demonstrating against the government. However, the members of the Carabinero forces attacked the demonstrators with tear gas grenades. The students took refuge in the institute, from where they shouted slogans against the government.

President Pinochet, accompanied by several ministers and high-ranking government authorities, arrived in Osorno at noon. Hundreds of his supporters gathered at the Plaza de Armas to welcome him.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE INSTALLS NEW PRESIDENT

PY032151 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Armando Jaramillo [president of the Republican Party] officially became the president of the Democratic Alliance on 1 December. This afternoon, he will chair his first meeting of all the representatives of this opposition sector.

AD PRESIDENT WANTS 'TO SEE PINOCHET OUT'

PY041810 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 26 Nov - 3 Dec 85 pp 23-24

[Interview with Armando Jaramillo, president of the Republican Party and the Democratic Alliance [AD], by unidentified ANALISIS reporter in Santiago -- d te not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Minister Francisco Cuadra unleashed a great controversy when he said that the regime plans to rule beyond 1989. What meaning would you give to that statement at this time?

[Jaramillo] I believe that by reiterating that attitude the government is playing a very dangerous card. The country is on fire on all sides, and I am not the only one saying that.

Question: In reality, was the National Accord created to get rid of Pinochet or to facilitate the transition in 1989?

[Jaramillo] I would say that it was created with 1989 in mind. That is the truth. But there are many variables involved and the person who most affects the variables is Pinochet himself.

Question: However, many people who support the Accord believe that it has more of a short-term objective.

[Jaramillo] The thing is that the Accord is not an extremely rigid document as some of the people who signed it want to make it look. I, among them, always understood that the Accord is not sacrosanct. For me it is a political document of a psychological nature saying: "Gentlemen, this is an agreement among democrats of various tendencies, from socialists to the people of the National Union, which covers a very wide spectrum." I believe the National Accord is a variable tool, not only for promoting the return of democracy in 1989, but basically to be used as an emergency tool, if it can be called that, which will be employed at the precise moment when the dictatorship falls.

Question: Is it then clear that the Accord was created to aid in ousting Pinochet in 1989?

[Jaramillo] Exactly. That is its purpose. Of course, if it happens before that no one is going to cry.

Question: Are any efforts going to be made to get him out before 1989?

[Jaramillo] Let me make it clear. I would like to see Pinochet out. If he goes tomorrow morning, I am not going to wear a black tie. But the idea of the Accord is to unite. There are people within the Accord who believe that it would be very dangerous for Pinochet to leave now, therefore an intermediate formula had to be found. At any rate the Accord says: Well, up to 1989; but that is the limit, not beyond!

Question: If the situation is so serious, why not take the risk of getting Pinochet out as soon as possible?

RALLY SEEN AS 'FIRST LOOK' FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY040258 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 26 Nov-3 Dec 85 pp 4-6

[Article by Fernando Paulsen S.: "The Commitment Assumed at O'Higgins Park: To Demand Immediate Measures and To Welcome the Pope in Democracy"]

[Excerpts] Unlike the two rallies staged earlier at O'Higgins Park, the one on 21 November had a tremendous chance of political failure. In recent weeks, almost everything has happened within the opposition and the government: the recent days of protest have been seen as less spectacular although more radicalized than those of 1983 and 1984.

Many people repeated over and over again at O'Higgins Park that the most important "guest" of the rally called by Democratic Alliance [AD] would be unable to attend. These people were referring to the new U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes. For the newly arrived diplomat, the rally at O'Higgins Park was the first look at the opposition's public activity against Pinochet. And since some political circles feel that Barnes has been called to play an essential role in the nation's political future, the result of the rally was extremely important. The government seems to have understood this too. According to sources close to the Interior Ministry, the quick affirmative answer to AD's request to stage a rally in Santiago was due to a political analysis that indicated that "the opposition was so divided and scared that the rally would be a total failure, especially if it is called in support of the National Accord as was originally planned by AD," a source said. According to this version, the expectation was that attendance would be very sparse at the park, and participants perhaps would have to endure the harrassment of those opposed to the Accord, thus ending the rally in acts of violence and disappointment. This would make a good postcard to present to the U.S. ambassador, who in his first meeting with Pinochet, said that "problems of democracy are solved with democracy."

Barnes' arrival prompted increasing discussions within the government on whether to negotiate with the signatories of the Accord and how to do it from a position of power. In civilian sectors that support Pinochet in La Moneda Palace, Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra leads those reluctant to negotiate without firmer guarantees (explicit recognition of the Constitution, public exclusion of the Democratic and Popular Movement [MDP], and keeping Pinochet in office until 1989). ANALISIS was told that military men, from Armed Forces branches besides the Army who hold government posts, also support this position although more out of obedience than through conviction.

Another government sector, headed by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, feels that something must be given up, at least symbolically, for a possible negotiation. According to our source, in this case, there are two types of arguments: on the one hand, Garcia understands that the opposition signatories of the accord are beginning to monopolize the attention of two very significant entities: the Catholic Church, and the U.S. Embassy. The latter has been very active lately in listening to political and social leaders from the opposition. According to Garcia, and in this he agrees with sectors of the Independent Democratic Union [UDI], this situation cannot prevail for long. The government needs more elbow room to isolate the most radicalized sectors to the left. But this will give the political center an excuse to stay away from the actions of social mobilization. According to our sources, the formula to be followed in this case is to show "signs" of dialogue and goodwill, such as lifting accusations against imprisoned union leaders, reducing the bellicose tone when referring to the National Accord, and sending messages -- "via moderates" -- that the government is willing to talk, without publicity in the beginning, with a selected group of signatories of the National Accord.

[Jaramillo] This is what we are trying to do.

Question: But he was given until 1989....

[Jaramillo] What happened is that we had to seek broad support to get strength. If we had said that we did not accept the Accord what were we going to get? We republicans would have left, and the socialists would have also left. Therefore, there would have been no strength. The idea is to search for agreement, a sufficiently strong agrrement to push the Accord.

Question: Some of the parties that signed the National Accord document are setting conditions, trying to restrain the social mobilization, and prevent any alliance with the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP]. Do you think that this sort of attitude could lead to a division among the National Accord members?

[Jaramillo] Regarding the latter statement, it is actually a matter of the National Unity Movement's [MUN] fussiness. There is a conflict there, and I believe that those who are putting up with it -- Francisco Bulnes and Andres Allamand -- are real heroes. There are some people who hope the National Accord will not work out. However, I guarantee that it will survive. One would have to be mad -- and none of us who signed the National Accord is -- not to realize the international impact it has had. A few days ago we received a remarkable message. In the name of the European Community, the FRG ambassador summoned us and told us to defend the National Accord, because it is of great political value, and it is the only way to put an end to our tyranny as seen by the representatives of Western Christian civilization.

Question: It seems that the National Accord has also received the support of the U.S. State Department.

[Jaramillo] Undoubtedly. It has also received the Vatican's approval, and this is fundamental. The church, with its moral power, has openly and publicly expressed support for it. The cardinal has not spoken only on his own behalf; he does not get into politics. He is the Pope's representative and as such he has adopted this attitude of reconciliation among the Chileans.

I believe it is not just by chance that the Pope will visit us in 1987. We are being given a long time to prepare ourselves for his visit, and it gives us the chance to reflect on some things. I have the impression that if the National Accord fails, those who believe that the Pope will come may wait for him indefinitely.

Question: For the sake of the National Accord, the AD has given up many of its 1983 petitions such as demands for a national constituent assembly, Pinochet's resignation, and a provisional government. The left has also had to give up some of its demands, and it has even been forced to exclude one of its sectors from the National Accord. What has the right given up?

[Jaramillo] We ought to be more humble and acknowledge our failures on account of our lack of strength. We should have invited more people to join us, like the National Party and the MUN. They do not have many followers, they have many chiefs and very few followers. However, their chiefs are very powerful.

EPL, FARC GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY CLASHING

PA042128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1024 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Two guerrilla groups have been engaged in heavy fighting in Colombia's eastern region for a week. The clashes have resulted in numerous casualties, estimated at between 30 and 100 dead, according to reports that circulated in this capital early today. According to these rumors, which have not been confirmed, the clashes between members of the People's Liberation Army (Maoist, EPL) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Communist, FARC) are taking place in Angosturas village, Meta Department, approximately 400 km from Bogota.

In a brief statement for a radio network, the police in that small town said that peasants have reported continually finding dead bodies in the region and have disclosed that they have been pressured by the guerrillas to abandon the combat zone.

Neither the civilian nor the military authorities in Villavicencio, the capital city of Meta, have confirmed the reports. It was also unofficially reported that regular troops have been sent to the area to verify the actions.

ELN EXPLAINS LARA PARADA MURDER, WARNS OTHERS

PA041908 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Dec 85 p 2E

[By Jairo Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 1 Dec -- The Army of National Liberation (ELN) has announced that it "will execute" former members of the organization who, like Ricardo Lara Parada, "make wrongful use of the name of the movement for political or personal gain."

They noted, however, that those rank-and-file members who have merely deserted the ranks, who did not hold any position of authority, who do not interfere in the organization's activities, and who do not accuse the organization before the authorities, "may be at ease, as it is not our purpose to eliminate those who for various personal reasons decided to quit the revolutionary cause." The organization again claimed credit for the death of Ricardo Lara Parada, leader of the Broad Front of Middle Magdalena [Frente Amplio del Magdaleno Medio] (FAM) and former member of the ELN ranks, saying: "The Armed Forces had nothing to do with it, as the public has been led to believe."

It repeated the charges of "arrogance toward his companeros, the violent elimination of innocent peasants, irresponsibility in handling military matters, gambling and excessive drinking, and rape of peasant women," for which Lara Parada was sentenced to death in August 1973 by a general assembly which had been in session for 52 days.

The ELN expanded on the reasons for the killing of Lara Parada at an unexpected news conference attended by four reporters, which took place at midnight at an unidentified residence of this city.

At various points and under different circumstances, the organization's commandos picked up VANGUARDIA POPULAR reporter Daniel Vera Lopez; EL ESPECTADOR reporter Alonso Heredia Duran; EL TIEMPO reporter; and EL BOGOTANO reporter Efrain Gonzalez Aleman.

The rebels explained why former combatant Lara Parada lost his life. Once considered a valuable man in the ELN ranks, he gradually lost credibility among his companeros in view of his misconduct concerning his responsibilities.

The subversive leaders said he was given several opportunities to "mend his ways following his release from prison," where he had been taken after his capture by the Army. They explained that, contrary to the claims of some leaders of FAM, the political organization founded by Lara Parada in Barrancabermeja, his "execution" did not represent an action against that movement but was rather "the result of a decision adopted within ELN ranks based on his betrayal."

They described the attitude assumed by leaders of FAM following the death of their leader as political opportunism in an effort to win votes in the upcoming elections.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS DETAINED; WEAPONS SEIZED

PA030454 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] During the past few hours, combined Army, DAS [Administrative Department of Security], and national police forces detained 2 Peruvians and 15 Colombians, members of a a drug trafficking network. The Armed Forces seized 153 kg of pure cocaine and cocaine base; chemicals, weapons, and equipment used excusively by the Armed Forces.

Authorized state security agency spokesmen have reported that, after careful investigation, five camps of a criminal organization operating in the Vichada national commissariat were raided and that five cocaine-processing laboratories were dismantled.

According to official reports, the drug traffickers' network operated in Villa Paula, Remedios, Tres Mantas, Puerto Sardina, and Santamaria, in the general area of the Tuparro and Tuparrito Rivers, near Puerto Carreno, in the Vichada commissariat.

The national police's 7th Brigade command also reported that the Armed Forces seized Galil rifles, revolvers, shotguns, carbines, ammunition of various caliber, rifle magazines, 10 high-frequency radio sets, recorders, a Betamax, binoculars, two energy plants, and Army and police uniforms.

In the laboratories the authorities confiscated 3 kg of pure cocaine, 150 kg of cocaine base, 500 bags containing ammonia, 500 bags containing acetone, sulphuric acid, 1,000 kg of potassium permanganate, and 500 kg of hydrochloric acid.

It has been reported that the state security agencies are investigating alleged ties between the drug trafficking network and subversive movements operating in Colombia and Peru, because some evidence of this has apparently been found, in addition to the strong indication provided by the Army uniforms and weapons seized.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FIRST 100 DAYS

PY041940 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Nov 85 Entrevista Sunday Supplement pp 1-6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr Allan Wagner by Cesar Levano on 21 November -- place not given]

[Text] [Levano] Mr Minister, what substantial changes have been introduced into Peru's international policy under the government of Alan Garcia and your foreign ministry?

[Wagner] In the first place, there is a qualitative difference in terms of political orientation, because the foreign policy President Garcia has developed and which it is my duty to carry out is based on the concept of a nationalist, democratic, and popular government. This concept is reflected in our foreign policy through four fundamental postulates: A nationalist, integrationist, anti-imperialist, and nonaligned foreign policy. These four main pillars of our foriegn policy are evident in three principal places of action: the Nonaligned Movement, the Forums of the United Nations, and on the Latin American scene. Naturally there are other important places of action: our relations with developed countries, whether capitalist or socialist; the Pacific Basin, to which we attribute fundamental importance in our economic, financial, commercial, and also political development; and the broadening of relations with the Third World, especially the Arab and African nations, with whom our relations have been rather limited up to now.

First Balance

[Levano] In his inaugural address, President Alan Garcia said: "At the international level we will restore the integrationist thesis of Haya de la Torre's APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] as an instrument to defend our nations from imperialist hegemony." What gains or possibilities have been realized at the Andean level or in Latin America during these 110 days of Alan Garcia's administration?

[Wagner] In the first place, as President Garcia said, the Peruvian foreign policy really considers Latin American integration to be an instrument of liberation, a more suitable way for Latin America to be able to achieve overall development and to carry out appropriate actions on the international scene. As for the concrete execution of this policy, that can first of all be found in the declaration of the heads of state of Andean countries, a declaration issued at Alan Garcia's inauguration on 29 July. In this declaration the Andean heads of state committed thmselves to reactivating the process of integration and at the same time reaffirmed their political decision to persevere in this regional effort. This declaration was issued at the initiative of President Garcia. In the declaration, the Andean Group's Council of Foreign Ministers was tasked with the responsibility of reactivating the Andean regional process in order to confront the Andean Group's crisis.

As a consequence of this declaration and due to steps taken by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, the Andean Council later held a meeting in Cartagena at which the integration ministers of the five countries were also present. At that meeting a profound analysis of the inflationary process in the subregion was made, and two ways or two roads for overcoming the crisis were agreed on: First, a so-called emergency program to re-establish the flow of trade that had been affected by the international economic crisis and to offset the repercussions of this crisis on the national economies and hence on the subregional integration process; and second, cooperative acts among the member countries with the object of mutual collaboration in overcoming the crisis that affects their respective national economies.

It was later agreed to amend the Cartagena Accord, in view of the fact that 14 years after its signing there was a need to update some of its original mechanisms to deal with the new realities of the subregional economy and the new trends in international economics, for which purpose we adopted some special guidelines. Among those guidelines, the most outstanding aspect was giving new priority to agriculture and rural development as parts of the subregional integration process, placing them at the same level as industrial development, which had received the highest place in the original scheme of the Cartagena Accord. We proposed the reprioritization of agriculture and consequently of rural development, considering that the basis of the subregional integration process is the nation and that we could not have an Andean integration process that only applied to the most developed parts of our countries, that is, to the modern sectors situated along the coast. Instead, we had to enter into profound subregional integration, which is the integration of the Andean nation. This concept is our contribution and it is in perfect consonance with the development model we are applying internally.

In addition, at this meeting it was agreed that the ministers for the integration area would design the aforementioned emergency program, in its specific aspects, and also prepare a protocol for the amendment of the Cartagena Accord. This is now being done by the team of integration experts of the five countries, and in the next few months, possibly in January, there will be another joint meeting of foreign and integration ministers, with the object of making decisions on this issue.

[Levano] What role is the Foreign Ministry playing in the current negotiations on the foreign debt?

[Wagner] Well, the Foreign Ministry's role in this extremely important issue is that of helping promote international awareness on the seriousness of the foreign debt crisis, which has affected our country not only economically but also socially and politically.

Thus, we are trying to make others understand that the Peruvian sovereign decision to limit the servicing on its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export revenues has been both necessary and commensurate with Peruvian development needs. To achieve this goal, we first made a proposal at the nonaligned countries' conference of foreign ministers held in Luanda last September and, based on the Peruvian proposal, the conference issued a single resolution recognizing the Peruvian position that each country is entitled to set aside a percentage of its export revenues, compatible with its development needs, for servicing its foreign debt.

The resolution also included other principles established in the Cartagena Consensus which, as you know, comprises the 11 most heavily indebted Latin American countries. These principles contend that creditor and debtor countries are equally responsible for the debt, that the international procedures followed in adjusting the balance of payments should be fair, that the outrageous conditions imposed on international financial resources should be eliminated, etc.

The Peruvian position, which was thus endorsed by the Nonaligned Movement, was again reflected in the speech President Garcia addressed to the UN General Assembly. Echoing the president's speech, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry proposed -- through the Peruvian permanent mission at the United Nations -- a draft resolution on the debt that was endorsed just 2 days ago by the Group of 77. As you know, the Group of 77 represents all developing countries, not only Nonaligned countries but all developing UN member countries. This draft resolution is again based on the Peruvian position and on the Latin American position as outlined in the Cartagena Consensus.

The draft resolution will be endorsed by more than 130 countries that are members of the Group of 77 and will be submitted to the UN General Assembly as a proposal of the entire developing world. We hope the draft resolution will be overwhelmingly approved at the UN General Assembly.

[Levano] Does this resolution include each country's right to limit its foreign debt payments to 10 percent of its export revenues?

[Wagner] The resolution grants each country the right to limit the servicing on its debt to a percentage that would be compatible with its needs to achieve economic development and to meet its people's needs. President Garcia has clearly stated on several occasions that the decision to limit the servicing of the Peruvian foreign debt to 10 percent of the Peruvian export revenues is in the best Peruvian interests, taking into account its own needs. This does not mean that every country should also limit servicing its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export revenues. The objective here is to make a qualitative change in the way the debt was being managed by the creditor countries and by international banks through the IMF, which was imposing economic adjustment programs on the debtor countries, programs designed to both introduce a new type of economic adjustment and to generate a surplus in the debtor countries' balance of payments so that they could fully service their foreign debt in the manner the creditor countries would find more appropriate.

President Garcia's decision has introduced a change in the rules of the game. Now we have sovereignly decided how much we will earmark for servicing our debt and we are no longer at the mercy of any international financial organization, like the IMF or the creditor banks. They cannot tell us how much we must pay or what efforts we must make to pay as much as possible to our creditors, to the detriment of the needs of our people. Therefore, the essential change introduced by President Garcia's decision is a qualitative change in the rules of the game and in managing the debt issue. As I said earlier, this position was first endorsed by the Nonaligned Movement in Luanda and then by the Group of 77 in New York. The Group of 77 will submit it to the UN General Assembly.

[Levano] Henry Grunwald, editor-in-chief of TIME magazine has written an article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS stating that the Third World is abandoning its commitment to demand implementation of a new international economic order as outlined in the Willy Brandt report. Do you believe this is true? If it is, what are the alternatives to overcoming the serious economic and trade crisis of our countries?

[Wagner] It is not really true. The developing countries have not abandoned their demand for a new international economic order. Furthermore, the Nonaligned Movement, which originated this concept, proposed creating a new international economic order with the political view of promoting democracy in international relations. This means we want all the international community to be able to participate in making decisions on international peace and security issues to counter the world powers' monopoly over these same issues. We want a new international economic order to overcome the current unbalanced international relations. This principle has not been abandoned and it is present in all the actions we undertake. The foreign debt problem is being looked at from this point of view. This is why we are proposing this resolution in the United Nations and it has already received considerable support. We have made a call for a restructuring of the international monetary and financing system, as proposed by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro in Seoul.

[Levano] Has the Foreign Ministry observed any improvement in our economic relations with Western countries? I mean, is there any improvement that may lead us to think that we will be paid better prices for our raw materials and metal products?

[Wagner] The forecasts for the international economy are not encouraging. The slight improvement observed in the last few years, mainly on account of the economic reactivation of the United States, is tending to slow down. The forecasts for the next few years say that the industrialized countries will slow their growth rate. This makes us believe that we cannot expect the prices of our basic products to increase. As long as the U.S. fiscal deficit continues to exist, we must also expect the continuation of trade protectionism, which is hindering the sale of our products and those of the developing countries to world markets.

Therefore, the economic development proposed by our government does not depend on international economic dynamics. This, in the face of the predictions on the international economy, our government has adopted a development model that is mainly based on the development of agriculture and the rural areas to use our own resources. As President Garcia once said, we must learn to live on our own resources some day, which does not imply assuming an isolated position because we are also firmly defending Latin American integration.

However, we do not rule out the possibility of developing cooperative relations in some fields with developed countries like the United States and mainly Europe, but also socialist countries, where there is still an unexplored cooperation potential. We must also include Third World countries like the Arab and African countries and those of the Pacific, which are currently undergoing very interesting development dynamics. They represent to us very important potential markets and they have meaningful financial flows.

[Levano] It has been proposed that we pay our foreign debt to the United States by transferring our state properties and industries to our creditor. Has the Foreign Ministry studied this possibility?

[Wagner] No such proposal has been made and this is an issue that has been thought up by some foreign debt expert. The concrete proposals are made by each country in forums like the UN General Assembly, and in meetings with the IMF, World Bank, and IDB governors. The proposal to pay a debt by transferring properties or industries has never been made in any forum. Anyway, we think that it would be harmful to transfer profitable companies that belong either to the state or to the private sector to pay the foreign debt. This would mean denationalizing the economy, and just as the debt should not be paid with the hunger of the people, it should likewise not be paid with our economic sovereignty.

[Levano] Some sectors believe the talks you held in Quito and Arica did not yield equivalent results in terms of the progress made toward mutual understanding between Peru and Ecuador and between Peru and Chile, respectively. Were the results different? Can you explain to us the results?

[Wagner] Each case is different. In the case of Ecuador, my visit acquired a historic significance because I was the first Peruvian foreign minister ever invited to visit Ecuador. The visit reflected a decision by our two governments to enter a new stage in our relations, which would be marked by an atmosphere of confidence and greater cooperation.

During my recent official visit to Ecuador, the atmosphere of confidence between our two countries became evident in the talks I held with Foreign Minister Edgar Teran as well as in the audience President Leon Febres Cordero granted me. At this meeting, I handed President Febres cordero a message from President Alan Garcia.

This atmosphere became equally evident in the people's reactions, especially when I laid a wreath at the monument of the Ecuadoran Independence Forefathers, where the national anthems of the two countries were sung and the crowd shouted cheers to the Peruvian Government.

In addition to strengthening the atmosphere of confidence, my visit was also instrumental in concluding the signing of an agreement for implementation of the Puyango-Tumbes Binational Project, which is designed to promote agricultural development and energy production at the border between the two countries. A basic agreement on this project was signed 14 years ago, but was never implemented. In addition to this project, we also signed several other agreements: one on cooperation to fight the drug trade; another one on scientific and technological cooperation; a third one on cultural exchange; and a final one eliminating diplomatic and official visa requirements.

Regarding my working meetings with the Chilean foreign minister, our talks were focused on two major issues: First, full implementation of the 1929 Lima Treaty; and, second, limitation of arms expenditures. During the talks I held with the Chilean president [as published], we discussed various ways of achieving the first objective and, consequently, we made important progress, which is now being evaluated by our governments, the details of which I cannot disclose at this time.

Regarding the limitation of arms spending, we have also made significant progress. I would like to make a remark at this point. Shortly after President Garcia's 28 July inaugural address, the Chilean president voiced support for President Garcia's proposal to seek a regional agreement to limit arms expenditures. Unlike Chile, Ecuador had not done the same. Therefore, one of the objectives of my visit to Ecuador was to obtain Ecuador's support for President Garcia's proposal. This objective was accomplished and President Febres Cordero issued a statement to this effect right after the meeting I held with him.

[Levano] An SIPRI [expansion unknown] report states that of the $2.6 billion debt contracted by Peru in 1982, more than 25 percent was earmarked for defense expenditures. Given the new Peruvian position as a debtor country, will the government be forced to make unscheduled cuts in defense expenditures? What is the situation of our neighbors in this respect?

[Wagner] I believe all Latin American countries, for one reason or another, have engaged in an arms race in the past 2 decades. Each country, within its own capabilities and in line with its own concept of its security needs, has purchased arms. This trend has had a domino effect because as soon as one country purchases a more advanced, sophisticated weapon, the other countries would do the same. This trend has spread to the entire region. I would dare say that no South American country has managed to remain aloof from this self-destructive trend. Thus, instead of trying to figure out how much each country bought, the main thing to do now is to implement President Garcia's proposal: To reverse the trend that has forced us into growing armamentism, underdevelopment, and hunger, in order to steadily decrease defense expenditures on the basis of a new concept of security stemming from an atmosphere of confidence in our mutual relations and in our efforts to promote Latin American integration. By doing so, we could use those funds that had been allocated for buying weapons to promote the development of our peoples.

[Levano] Regarding the Lima Group that supports the Contadora Group, what current advances and problems exist for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry?

[Wagner] The Lima Support Group has already had its initial meeting with the Contadora Group in Cartagena.

During the meeting, we carefully analyzed the Latin American crises and the factors, both those of the region itself and the external ones, that significantly influence the course of events in Central America, and we have determined the tasks that the Support Group can carry out to achieve, in the first place, a stable and negoited Latin American peace between the Central American nations and, in the second place, to cooperate in implementing the peace treaty that will be achieved. In other words, the Contadora Act. At the same time, we have planned a series of actions at the diplomatic level and regarding cooperation plans that are now being carried out.

At the diplomatic level we have concluded actions that had the objective of preventing the Central American conflict from being drawn into the East-West conflict and stressing the need for a Latin American solution to that problem without foreign interference.

We have taken action in the sphere of cooperation by supporting the Contadora Group in this sphere and we have achieved the recent agreement between the EC and the Central American countries, which was signed in Luxembourg. We have also remained watchful and alert over the evolution of the Central American situation. We had another meeting with the foreign ministers in Lima and with the Contadora Group in New York to evaluate the situation. Then, just to cite an example of the actions concrete that have been carried out, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group met in Cartagena and on the morning of the day that the Andean Group met, a Contadora Group meeting concluded in Panama, and during this meeting a revised draft of the Contadora Act was discussed. It has well received by the Central American countries. It was agreed that within a 25-day period the Central American countries will meet in Panama, with the Contadora Group foreign ministers attending to discuss three aspects pertaining to limiting the numbers of military personnel, the presence of foreign military advisers, and joint maneuvers with countries foreign to the region.

According to the information we received, the advances that were made at the Panama meeting were considerable and on the same afternoon there was a serious incident, -- which, it is true, did not occur by chance, -- between Honduras and Nicaragua. Foreign Ministers of the Andean countries, two of which Colombia and Venezuela, are members of the Contadora Group, and myself, a member of the Lima Group, met in Cartagena. The other foreign ministers do not belong to either of the two groups, but they knew of the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua. We three foreign ministers decided to take action in the face of what could have become a conflict. We made direct telephone contact with the foreign ministers of the two countries and we told them of our decision to take a plane, which was waiting for us at the Cartagena Airport, to the area of the incident if we were needed to prevent the outbreak of a war. Luckily the situation reversed itself and I believe that our involvement was a contribution. The situation between the two countries took a turn for the better and there was no major conflict.

There is no doubt that due to the nature of the Central American crisis and the internal and external factors that influence its evolution, it is paradoxical that while we move closer to peace we are also moving toward the outbreak of a conflict. That is why we must remain permanently alert to help prevent conflicts.

[Levano] Morever, how is it that Peru has such a positive position in preventing a Central American war but has not named an ambassador to Nicaragua? Isn't it surprising to observe that yes the United States, which finances the counterrevolutionaries, does have an ambassador in Managua?

[Wagner] I have been asked that question several times during the past few days and I have always given the same answer: The president has already decided to accredit an ambassador to Managua.

We are sure that within the next few weeks we will have an ambassador there.

[Levano] You stated recently that relations with Cuba must be "normalized." Why the delay in normalization? Could it be due to Peru's well-known disagreement with Cuba over payment of the foreign debt?

[Wagner] No. We believe that we must maintain the highest level of relations with all Latin American countries because we profess an authentic American essence. As I said at the beginning of of our talk, one of the fundamental pillars of our foreign policy is the integration of Latin America as the only valid way to the overall development of our countries and for adequate international action with a Latin American stamp. From this viewpoint, all Latin American countries are sister nations and we must maintain a very high level of relations and ample cordiality because we believe we are working for a common objective -- the freedom and development of our countries.

We consider Cuba a part of Latin America and even though it does not have the same political and economic system that we have, this cannot be an obstacle to our having cordial relations of friendship and cooperation. This is why we have been having talks with the highest-level Cuban authorities in order to achieve complete normalization of our relations.

Now I am going to give you a scoop. There is going to be a meeting of the Joint Cuban-Peruvian Cooperation Commission in mid-December in Havana and the Peruvian delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Hubert Wieland Alzamora. This without a doubt will be an important occasion in recovering the lost ground in Peruvian-Cuban friendship and cooperation.

The deputy foreign minister's visit to Havana will permit him to hold high-level talks with the Cuban Government, which we believe will in a very short time lead to the naming of ambassadors.

[Levano] You have stated that you are in favor of having Peru join the Law of the Sea Convention. Has the executive branch taken a position on this matter, or is the case still under study?

[Wagner] The executive branch has not yet taken a final position on this matter because, as you know, since the deadline for joining the convention has expired, a law will now have to be first approved by Congress and then enacted by the executive branch in order for us to join the convention. What we will have to follow is "a mechanism for joining" the convention. We are making all the necessary preparations to enable President Garcia to submit the convention to Congress. This task entails compiling all the necessary material so Congress can have readily available all the information needed to discuss the subject.

Personally, I believe it would be in Peru's best interests to join the Law of the Sea Convention for several reasons. First, the convention fully recognizes those rights that Chile and Peru sought to protect with the Santiago Declaration 30 years ago and that caused the government of President Bustamante y Rivero and Foreign Minister Garcia Sayan to issue a decree extending the Peruvian maritime zone to 200 miles. These rights are primarily the rights to preserve and exploit preferentially sea resources within the 200-mile limit. Additionally, the convention establishes an international seabed zone where resources will be exploited under the supervision of an international authority. It would be useful for Peru to join the convention because an irrational exploitation of the seabed mineral resources could seriously affect the Peruvian mining sector. There is also a third element that should be considered: up until the approval of the Law of the Sea Convention by the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, Peru had based its position on the Santiago Trilateral Agreement.

Then Peru, Chile, and Ecuador proposed the 200-mile position to the international community. This position was endorsed by the Nonaligned Movement, which proposed it at the United Nations. Then, the Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened and, after nearly 20 years of work, the convention was approved. Up until the approval of the convention, the Peruvian position was based on a trilateral agreement. The convention is now in force. Thus, the Peruvian 200-mile jurisdiction is now based on a Peruvian unilateral action because Peru is not a signatory of the convention and therefore its jurisdiction over the 200-mile sea limit is not based on an international law, that is, the Law of the Sea Convention. Therefore, from the standpoint of safeguarding our rights, it would also be useful for us to join the Law of the Sea Convention because this is an international law now in force.

[Levano] In a seminar sponsored recently by the Peruvian Center for International Studies (CEPEI), I heard a brilliant lecture on the Antarctic by Dr Beatriz Ramacciotti de Cubas. She emphasized the huge food potential existing there: nearly 5 billion tons of an extraordinary crustacean known as krill, which has an amazingly high protein value. What are Peru's expectations regarding the Antarctic?

The Peruvian interests in the Antarctic are primarily focused on economic and ecological aspects. Because of its proximity to the Antarctic Continent, the Peruvian ecology, climate, and resources are closely dependent on the Antarctic.

I also referred to economic interests. Why? Because Peru, as a mining country and as a producer of oil and fish as well, would like to make sure that any exploitation of these resources in the Antarctic will not affect Peruvian production. This is why the government's foreign policy seeks to achieve effective Peruvian participation in the Antarctic Treaty and the establishment of a stable system for the Antarctic that would be in line with the desires for peace, security, and development held by the international community.

USSR 'CONSIDERING' JOINT SPACE FLIGHTS

PA042226 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Rostislav Sergeyev, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, said today that the Soviet Union is considering joint space flight projects with our country. The ambassador made this statement while receiving Boris P. Trunov, deputy minister of the Soviet Maritime Fleet, at Mexico City's International Airport.

The Soviet deputy minister said that his country is willing to provide all sorts of aid to help Mexico develop in the maritime area.

NUNEZ TELLEZ ARRIVES, NOTES ECONOMIC LOSSES

FL042016 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua has recorded economic losses exceeding $1 billion a year in its struggle against the counterrevolutionary groups that are trying to eliminate the sovereignty of the nation. This was reported by Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan Legislative Assembly, who was interviewed by the newspaper EL FINANCIERO upon his arrival at the Mexico City International Airport.

Nunez Tellez said that no peace act can guarantee an end to the conflict in Central America so long as the United States continues attacking Nicaragua. He said that during his stay in Mexico he will speak in detail on Nicaragua's position toward the economic problems in Central America. Nunez Tellez asked that the economic measures imposed by international creditors be modified to permit the healthy development of Third World peoples.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING SUPPORTS CONTADORA

FL041706 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Spanish diplomats have agreed to call for an end to repression and violation of human rights everywhere. At the second Mexican-Spanish interparliamentary meeting, the two delegations said Contadora is the only solution to the Central American problem and supported the New Delhi charter, which was signed by six countries, among them Mexico, as a good method of achieving peace in the world and halting the arms race.

The meeting, headed by Deputy Juan Jose Bremer, president of the Mexican Foreign Affairs Commission, and Jose Federico Carbaja y Perez, president of the Spanish Senate, was characterized by the two countries' agreement on ending the arms race and finding solutions, not just good faith meetings, for world peace.

COSTA RICA

MONGE VIEWS READMISSION OF CUBA INTO OAS

PA041609 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Although there have been no discussions internally about an attempt being made to have Cuba readmitted in the OAS, President Luis Alberto Monge has conceded that he is surprised at the Colombian proposal.

We will have to discuss with Colombia and the other OAS members a minimum guarantee that Cuba will cease any attempt at exporting its Marxist-Leninist revolution to our countries, he emphasized.

Monge also stressed that there must be a mimimum guarantee that there will be peace and tranquillity with Nicaragua, adding tnat the Colombian proposal was unexpected. Regarding the admission of Belize and Guyana, the president said that there is no doubt that both should be OAS members. The only reservation we have is not an opposition, but a desire to obtain guarantees that there will be no attempts to spread Marxism-Leninism to our countries, the leader said.

In addition, he said: we want to continue the paths set by our people in accordance with the principle of the people's self-determination.

Asked if Cuba's re-entry into the OAS could weaken or strengthen the Contadora Group effort, Monge said: Regarding that, I have disagreed with local and foreign people because I have always believed that Havana should be taken into account in solving the Central American problems. He emphasized: Why deceive ourselves? Havana has always been involved in the Central American crisis and drama.

When told that the United States should also participate in the dialogue, he responded: I believe so. Of course it should. I believe that the United States has had very strong ties with our countries for many years.

Monge noted that it isn't a matter of being satellites. It is a matter of accepting what the Costa Ricans have accepted: that we have many similarities in favor of liberty and democracy.

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON EEC, BORDER

PA040400 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] This is a live report from the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, where Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, vice president and foreign minister, held a news conference a few minutes ago. We will present part of the vice president's news conference to the Salvadoran people, giving information about his trip to Europe. We will also hear his remarks about the border delimitation issue and what progress has been achieved so far.

[Begin Recording] [Castillo] Thank you, I will first refer to my trip to Europe. First of all, the reason for my trip was to sign an economic, financial, commercial, and technological cooperation agreement between the EEC -- meaning the 10 countries which currently comprise it plus Spain and Portugal, which will join the EEC in January -- and the Central American countries -- that is, the geographical Central American, which is comprised of the five traditional countries plus Panama.

This agreement opens the doors for economic cooperation at the regional level; it includes abundant details of current bilateral agreements and those which may be signed in the futrue.

In addition, we signed some sort of political agreement which states that a meeting will be held every year, one meeting will be held in Europe, another one in America, excuse me, in Central America -- the next meeting will be held in Guatemala -- between the foreign ministers of the EEC and the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama. This political agreement is also highly important due to the effect that the democratic process of conciliation and consensus which prevails in Europe might have on the Central American region.

Regarding the border issue, first of all I want to state that the Foreign Ministry deeply deplores the death of Dr Rene Padilla y Valasco, a highly renowned and worthy lawyer, who had a high sense of patriotism and who had dedicated the last 17 or 18 years of his life to the study of the border issue. This loss is undoubtedly an overwhelming blow for us, but appropriate measures are already being taken and the president will soon announce, through the Foreign Ministry, who will replace Padilla and Velasco -- whose departure has left a deep void. However, this is an institutional matter and the Foreign Ministry has handled this most seriously. In addition, we still have the high-level commission and it has continued to work. Furthermore, we have adopted other measures, such as the approval of a special budget in case we have to go to the International Court of Justice at The Hague -- or any other solution which might be jointly reached with the Honduran Government. It is true that the deadline expires on 10 December, according to the treaty signed in Lima in 1980, but it also provides a 6 - month grace period so that the two governments may reach an agreement on the procedures for going to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, or else to search for and approve another kind of solution.

We must not jump to conculsions and think that everything will collapse once the deadline expires and that we will have no possibility of reaching an agreement: There is always the possibility that the two countries will find a solution and reach an agreement at any monment, since they are two sovereign states, and we are working toward this end. We have presented a proposal for a bilateral solution to the Honduran Government, and it represents the consensus of all the Salvadoran people. The Honduran Government has been analysing the proposal and substantial progress has been achieved.

The Honduran elections, which took place on Sunday 24 November, have obviously created some kind of confusion and despair in some sectors, but we must attribute this to some statements issued during the electroal campaigns. Now that all this has passed and the presidential succession has been defined, now that we know who the new president will be, etc. we will be able to continue in a calm, cautious, and serious way, and analyze the proposals presented.

[Unidentified reporter] Doctor, have you met with the OAS representatives? Also, would you please tell the Salvadoran people what kind of measures will be adopted by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry given the violent incidents which have taken place in Guatemala during the last days involving Salvadoran citizens -- attacks and robberies in the Salvadoran' houses and at the border? Can you tell us something about this?

[Castillo] Referring to the latter, we will undoubtedly adopt some measures. I met with the Salvadoran ambassador to Guatemala yesterday and he presented a report on the latest events.

Unfortunately, this matter of the attacks on the highways and other events is nothing new; this has been taking place for many years. However, it seems that the situation has worsened considerably so we will establish direct communications with the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry. We will, of course, discuss the matter with the public security authorities in El Salvador to coordinate a possible request to the Guatemala Government concerning the safeguarding and protection of Salvadoran citizens and interests, particularly concerning the latest events, which have provoked some problems. Rest assured about that.

Referring to the OAS issue, I want to tell you that Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta is in Cartagena, Colombia, attending the OAS' annual meeting, where they will discuss fundamental reforms to the charter. We would like to state the following: El Salvador's position is that the OAS should demand, as a condition for membership or in order to continue to be a member of the organization, the enforcement of a pluralist democracy in the countries. Also, the governments should be legitimately, directly, and freely elected by the people. We should follow Europe's example in this concern: The countries that want to join the EEC must first prove that they have this type of pluralist democracy. We do not agree that the doors of the OAS should be opened to any government or any country.

Regarding the other reforms, we believe that it is necessary to modernize the charter and thus allow the OAS to have the necessary legal and political resources, and to adopt the necessary decisions. [end recording]

CAYAGUANCA BATTALION SUSTAINS 24 CASUALTIES

PA042255 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] We have a war report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenago sector, which indicates that Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa has sustained 24 casualties, in dead and wounded. Col Ochoa's demoralized troops have again failed to carry out a raid in Chalatenango Department, territory of many clashes and popular victories.

Attention, attention, this is the war report: On 2 December, the Cayaguanca Battalion of the 4th Infantry Brigade tried to advance into zones under our control, coming from the town of Dulce Nombre de Maria toward El Comun, and supported by a fierce air attack by an O-2 push and pull [preceding 3 words in English] airplane and two UH-1H helicopters; one Dragonfly A-37 airplane also participated in the attack.

The Cayaguanca Battalion's troops were intercepted by our guerrilla units of the Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group with rifle fire and revolutionary mines. The Air Force bombed the area between Plan del Ojo de Agua and (Plan de los Manzanos) to support the Cayaguanca Battalion troops' advance through the street between Dulce Nombre de Maria and San Fernando. During the clashes engaged against the Duartist troops in the sector between Plan del Ojo de Agua and (Plan de Los Manzanos), the Cayaguanca Battalion suffered six casualties killed or wounded.

The same day, 2 December, the enemy advanced toward the village of El Comun and stopped there. Our units had already prepared their plans to intercept their advance and defeat them at their positions in Cerro El Comun.

At 0600, on 3 December, we carried out three attacks against the enemy forces in the village of El Comun, inflicting on them 16 causalties, which were picked up and taken away by helicopter in two trips, between 1730 and 1830 local time on 3 December. The Cayaguanca Battalion's soldiers immediately fled in disarray and fell into a guerrilla ambush between Tremedal and Rio Grande de Alvarado. During this ambush, which we had prepared because we knew they would flee in disarray, we inflicted two casualties. Summarizing, they sustained 24 casualties in dead and wounded; in addition, we regret that one of our companeros was slightly wounded.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA: NO CONDITIONS ON TRANSFER OF POWER

PA040349 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemalan General Oscar Mejia Victores said today that the Army will not impose conditions on the transfer of power to the new civilian government to be inaugurated on 14 January 1986. Mejia said that the Guatemalan Army is a professional, and not a mercenary institution. He lashed out against political sectors which have alleged that the Army has imposed some conditions on the civilian government that will be elected next Sunday.

Gen Mejia said that the 8 December elections will be as clean and honest as the 3 November elections, and added that the results will be known on Sunday night or by Monday morning. He said that the military government will wait to recognize the new president after the Supreme Electoral Tribunal declares a winner. Mejia said: At that time, I will speak to him about the transfer of power.

In addition, he said that the military government wants the new ministers of the future civilian government to receive all available information from the current ministers, so that there will be discussions on next year's budget and the government's programs will not face any delays.

ARMY DENOUNCES CAMPAIGN TO MAR ELECTIONS

PA041239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 3 Dec 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army charged today that "reckless groups" are marring the electoral process that will conclude with the election of a civilian president on Sunday.

The Army's charge was made 6 days before the runoff elections as the two candidates vying for the presidency -- Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, the Guatemalan Christian Democracy candidate, and Jorge Carpio Nicole, the Union of the National Center candidate, continued their verbal clashes.

An Army communique issued today stated that "recently, anonymous propaganda handouts have been circulating improperly and without any respect for the Army's authority, and using a seal with the aim of compromising the institution by inferring that it supports a particular presidential candiate."

"Guatemala's Army -- the document added -- strongly rejects the political attitude and actions of a campaign that has debased its level of honesty and moral uprightness, and that also reveals the lack of civic uprightness of those groups interested in harming the armed institution."

The Army statement added: "If those reckless groups seek to incite the Army, they must consider that with this kind of false propaganda they are marring the elections process in which we are engaged."

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY LABELS SALVADORAN BORDER STAND 'HOAX'

PA041935 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Salvadorans won't become tired of using every trick available to prevent the settlement of the border conflict with Honduras once and for all. Salvadorans signed the Lima Peace Treaty and accepted the mediation of notable Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero because they did not want to have the international public against them and only for that reason. However, they did not accept that treaty and the corresponding mediation in good faith. From the beginning, the Salvadorans used freezing [el congeoamiento] as a way to delay time and make the legal document signed in Peru ineffective.

Five years have passed and there has been no way to get them to make a direct settlement. It is not because of Honduras but because Salvadoran officials hypocritically come and go with our delegates and only agree to negotiate the conflict's superficial issues. However, they avoid discussing the truly conflictive areas where, in order to reach a direct solution, the two countries must yield inevitably.

The deadline contemplated in the Lima Treaty will expire on Tuesday, 10 December. It is the deadline provided by the treaty so that Honduras and El Salvador may find a direct solution to their border conflict. Bustamante y Rivero, a true international jurist, wisely set the demarcation of the common border as a condition for the pacification of the two countries. And in fact, this is the way it should be. Without defining the borders, Honduras and El Salvador will never be able to live in peace.

To top it off, the two countries are aware of and understand this situation, except there is a difference: Hondurans want to solve this problem once and for all. We demand that our government, in any way possible, settle this problem through the Lima Treaty until the border with El Salvador is demarcated and defined. In contrast, Salvadorans do not want the border demarcation. They know that by having that large piece of land open, they have in Honduran territory the right place to transfer all of their problems. Aside from this, Salvadorans trust that by not defining the border the people can continue to hope to have much more land than they could gain now through a direct settlement or through international law via a ruling from The Hague court.

Salvadorans have been lying to Honduras and have been able to achieve their first goal: the expiration of 5-year deadline for a direct settlement. And finally, they seek to convince Honduras to continue bilateral negotiations but outside the treaty's deadline which is tantamount to abandoning the framework of the Lima Treaty. For this reason, they have demanded and have become desperate in their request to hold a last meeting with the Honduran Government on Monday, 9 December, 1 day prior to the expiration date established in the treaty to reach a direct settlement. In one meeting, it won't be possible to reach agreements that were not reached in 5 years. Obviously, Salvadorans want Honduras to agree to continue direct negotiations but not through the treaty.

However, if in Monday's meeting the Honduran Government agrees to continue direct negotiations, this means that Honduras will be acting outside the Lima Treaty. This would be a great victory for the Salvadorans because this is what they are seeking.

To negotiate 1 day after the Lima Treaty deadline would mean that we accept the Salvadoran thesis because one meeting will follow another until the two countries return to where they were prior to 1980: without the adequate legal document in accordance with international law that commits them to settle their border conflict, which is the essence of this matter.

This last meeting is a desperate Salvadoran trick aimed at leading us to leaving the border undefined. Consequently, Honduras should not fall into this trap because to do so would mean betraying the fatherland. El Salvador is obviously trying to avoid going to The Hague Court because it knows that at that honorable court of international justice it can only hope to retain small portions of land that, although legitimately owned by Honduras, are abusively controlled by El Salvador. In addition, if the case was taken to that court, El Salvador's hope of keeping a strip of the territory spreading all the way to the Atlantic crossing western Honduras or covering part of the central and western Honduran departments would vanish automatically.

El Salvador's idea is to make Honduras change its mind about resorting to The Hague Court and for this reason it is using the decoy that there is still time for a direct settlement. However, this is a lie. This Salvadoran stand is another hoax resulting from their desperation because after Tuesday the two countries only have a few months to resort to The Hague Court and after that time has expired, the country that does not go to the court will be viewed as absent and declared a rebel.

Time is up for settling this conflict. The Lima Treaty's provision for a direct settlement is over. It will expire on Tuesday, 10 December. After this time -- in a matter of months -- the two countries must abide by The Hague Court's ruling. It is a tribunal that will issue a ruling on a way to delimit the common border.

After all this time has passed, we thank God and the wisdom of Bustamante y Rivero who understood that the main source of tensions and conflicts between Honduras and El Salvador is an undefined border. Honduras will finally have its border demarcated. It will be a matter of a few months -- 1 year at the most -- until the international court decides what belongs to Honduras and what belongs to El Salvador. Radio America predicts that all will not be won at The Hague but any portion of the territory lost will be small in comparison to the victory that Honduras will gain by having an established border with a neighbor who claims to be a brother. It is true he is a brother, but a bad brother who wants to take away from us much more than he has already taken. Our negotiators who will face the treacherous Salvadoran delegates on Monday for the last time must not accept, under any circumstance, a prolongation of these useless direct talks. If they do, then they must know that more than 4 million Hondurans view them as traitors to the fatherland.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ISSUES STATEMENT ON HELICOPTER ATTACK

PA051316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1214 GMT 5 Dec 85

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Managua, 4 Dec [date as received] (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega warned today that if it is confirmed that "a surface-to-air missile shot down yesterday [as received] a Nicaraguan helicopter with 14 sodliers aboard, then this is the beginning of a highly dangerous and new crisis" in the Central American conflict.

In exclusive statements to VCAN-EFE, President Ortega pointed out using surface-to-air missiles "would endanger the safety of air traffic in the Central American region and would mark a very grave aggression of the United States against Nicaragua."

Ortega said that his government "is intensifying the investigations" concerning the helicopter that fell in northeastern Nicaragua and that, according to a communique "of the mercenary forces of the CIA in Washington," was shot down by a surface-to-air missile. The 14 soldiers traveling in the aircraft were killed, according to a Defense Ministry communique issued today.

President Ortega called on the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) and the international community to point out "the devastating consequences that this escalation would have and its effects for the entire region." He added: "The risks are very big for all of Latin America. We are not asking the Latin American peoples to come and give military support to Nicaragua. Here, we Nicaraguans are defending ourselves with our blood."

What Nicaragua "is demanding from Latin America is support in its principles of independence, self-determination, and a peaceful solution to the problems, which is what is at stake now. If this entails singling out the United States by name, well then why isn't it being done?"

President Ortega insisted that Nicaragua "has been and continues supporting the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group, that is currently being strongly pressured by the United States, which has been following a blackmail policy of pressure and threats to the Latin American governments engaged in a peaceful solution of the Central American problem."

Ortega blamed the U.S. Government for using "three Central American countries -- El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- as instruments of sabotage in the peacemaking efforts of Contadora."

The Nicaraguan president even feels that "the proposals of Contadora are nothing but proposals until the basic problem -- the U.S. confrontation against Nicaragua -- is solved, and that is something the group has been unable to do yet."

Ortega was categorical in his remarks to ACAN-EFE: "If the problem of reaching a minimum understanding between the United States and Nicargua is not overcome, then the Contadora proposals make no sense; they cannot be implemented."

Ortega said that while Contadora "is establishing deadlines to reach an agreement, the United States is approving $27 million to continue the attacks against Nicaragua."

He also referred to recent remarks by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about maintaining the military, air, ground, and sea aid to the "mercenary forces," despite the signing of the document.

"This clearly indicates," Ortega added, "that at this point Contadora would be misled if it insists on signing a document instead of working to persuade the United States of the need to seek an understanding with Nicaragua and to normalize their relations."

Daniel Ortega maintained: "If this understanding is not reached, then all that is left for the Nicaraguan people is to continue facing the aggression and defeating it, even if the cost is high."

He denied that it is possible to hold a national dialogue with the counterrevolutionary forces: "The problem is that the U.S. proposal is for talks with the mercenary forces financed by it and this is not possible."

"We are willing to make every effort possible to achieve peace without sacrificing the revolution. If they want to impose the peace of the grave we cannot accept it, and we would rather face the consequences of the terrorist policy, which is what the United States has been promoting," Ortega told ACAN-EFE. To the Nicaraguan president, the talks in Geneva, Switzerland, "open expectations, but no one is indulging in the wishful thinking that these talks will bring peace to the world."

According to Ortega, the United States tried to promote the discussion of the Nicaraguan problem at the Geneva meeting, but the Soviet Union rejected this because "we feel that it is a problem between the United States and Latin America, with Nicaragua specifically."

Ortega said that the Soviet Union is not his interlocutor and that all it had done was support the respect for the Nicaraguan position and avoid a direct intervention, which would affect Latin America and the world. The Nicaraguan president maintained that the U.S. actions against his country "can be repeated against any other Latin American country and that the precedent that Latin America will set in regard to Nicaragua will serve as a basis for the rest of it."

Ortega explained that Sergio Ramirez, vice president of the Sandinist government, will go to Venezuela tomorrow to convey to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and the Latin American representatives to the SELA meeting Nicaragua's concern and "the hope that a solution be found."

"If this U.S. escalation against Nicaragua is not stopped, then the Contadora Group is going to be left signing a document alone and a war of greater proportions will start in the Central American area," Ortega noted, visibly worried. Ortega says that he agrees with signing the Contadora Document "but the U.S. aggression must be stopped first,"

After that, Ortega said, minimum conditions can be created for a process of negotiations about arms, inventories, and military maneuvers. Ortega emphasized that Nicaragua "is always needing more means to defend itself from a military power such as the United States," but denied that it has USSR military support: "That is a statement that is not true. We do not have Soviet troops or bases, nor do we carry out military maneuvers with them."

In line with this crisis, the Nicaraguan Government today called up a second contingent of reservists -- citizens whose ages range between 25 and 40 years.

Ortega described this measure as aimed at carrying out an important task in favor of the rearguard and the defense of the revolution and to cover a possible attack by the United States or through any other Central American army. This military escalation, in the wake of the possible downing of a helicopter by a ground-to-air missile, is also the result of the lack of understanding between Washington and Managua in their recent meeting at the United Nations.

"Absolutely no progress was made on anything. Aside from the protocol activities, the statements clearly indicated that the United States, so far, is not willing to find a political, negotiated, and reasonable solution with Nicaragua," Ortega stated, summing up his brief meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the United Nations on 24 October.

Defense Ministry Bulletin

PA042013 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Nicaraguan Defense Ministry bulletin dated 3 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] A helicopter carrying companeros from the Sandinist People's Army to the war zones to fulfill their combat mission fell on the afternoon of 2 December 13 km northwest of Mulukuku. A technical commission of the Sandinist Air Force has been appointed to determine the cause of this tragic event.

Managua, 3 December 1985 Public Relations Department of the Defense Ministry.

FDN Claims Responsibility

PA042039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 4 Dec 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] announced today that it has shot down two helicopters, one of them a "MT-24," downed with a "SAM-7" missile.

The other helicopter, an "MI-8," was destroyed by rifle fire and had registration number 2-70. Both were shot down on Monday, 2 December.

The clandestine Radio 15 September made the announcement today, also reporting on other anti-Sandinist war actions in recent days. According to the radio station, the "MI-24" was bombing the areas of Bilampi, La Estrella, Las Delicias, and La Sirena, where the FDN "had carried out several ambushes" against the Nicaraguan Army.

The rebel forces had several anti-aircraft artillery units in the area, one of them equipped with "SAM-7" missiles, that received orders to shoot, the radio station added.

"It was just one shot that hit the fuselage of the Sandinist helicopter," Radio 15 September reported, "and the damaged aircraft caught fire and crashed in Bilampi, where it was confirmed that all crewmembers were dead."

The radio station also said that there probably were no Nicaraguans aboard the MI-24, as these aircraft are piloted by European and Cuban internationalist units. The other downed helicopter was hit by AK-47 automatic rifle fire in the sector of Rio Blanco, exploding while trying to make an emergency landing over Rio Wilike, near the Sandinist military base of Mulukuku, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. The anti-Sandinists claimed that two Cuban officers were killed in that aircraft, having obtained the information by intercepting Sandinist communications.

The Nicaraguan defense minister, meanwhile, reported today that 14 Sandinist troops died yesterday when the helicopter carrying them was brought dwon over the combat area in the Atlantic sector of the country. The troops, according to the official sources, were on a mission 13 km northeast of the Mulukuku military base.

The FDN indicated that although it has possessed SAM-7 rockets since the middle of the current year, "this is the first time one of them was fired, as the Sandinists have used their MI-24s only in areas where we did not have helicopter gunships equipped with surface-to-air missiles."

The SAM-7 missiles and other types are used in the U.S. as well as in the Soviet arsenals, and they are commonly used in the Sandinist Army's anti-aircraft artillery.

Those weapons, which due to their light weight can be fired from a man's shoulder have an effective range of 4,000 feet, and chase their target by the heat it generates.

PROTEST NOTE ON SHULTZ OAS REMARKS BEING DRAFTED

PA041829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 4 Dec 85

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government is drawing up a protest note to the United States over the statements by Secretary of State George Shultz who said that the U.S. aid to the "contras" will continue "indefinitely."

Official sources told ACAN-EFE today that in addition to the protest note, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga will also refer to Shultz' remarks in the next few hours.

The official will speak today at the 14th special OAS General Assembly session and will hold a news conference in Cartagena, Colombia, where the Inter-American organization is meeting.

According to sources in Managua, Secretary Shultz told the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES on Monday that even if the Central American governments sign a peace treaty "the U.S. aid to the contras will continue." The sources indicated that in the speech to the 31 foreign ministers meeting in Cartagena, Deputy Foreign Minister Astorga will insist that the United States "is not interested" in reaching a bilateral agreement with the Managua government. "Shultz' statements are a blow to the Contadora peace process," the Managua sources added.

The interview granted by Sultz to the LOS ANGELES TIMES has yet to be published here.

They added that the U.S. secretary of state's remarks form part of the "systematic escalation of the boycott against the peace efforts in Central America."

Deputy Foreign Minister Astorga will state in Cartagena that the United States continues to favor a military solution to the regional crisis, thus "contravening" the international legal order established in the UN and OAS Charters.

Nicaragua will point out to the OAS assembly that in view of the current situation of the Contadora Group, comprised of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, the only alternative left to the diplomatic group "is to adopt a belligerent attitude" towards the United States.

The Managua government believes that "the time has come for clear definitions," for "stating the responsibility" of the United States in the possible failure of Contadora, and for preventing the regionalization of the war. The OAS meeting began on Tuesday in a city on Colombia's Atlantic coast with incidents between Nicaragua and the United States. In his speech, Secretary Shultz accused the Sandinist Government of supplying weapons to the Colombian guerrillas.

EMBASSY ON U.S. GOVERNMENT 'ESCALATION'

PA042234 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p C 2

[Text] Press Statement

The Nicaraguan Embassy in the Republic of Panama hereby expresses the Nicaraguan Government's concern over recent events that tend to further aggravate the already deteriorated Central American cirsis:

On 19 and 21 November 1985, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, approved a bill that authorizes the U.S. Government to supply the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups with war materiel, including vehicles, boats, airplanes, and communications equipment.

Besides flagrantly violating the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, this decision intentionally ignores the Contadora Group's call, expressed in the document of objectives, to "abstain from promoting and supporting terrorist acts, subversion, or sabotage in the countries of the region."

The situation becomes even more serious if we consider that since the counterrevolutionaries do not have bases within national territory, they will receive this materiel through neighboring countries, which is an effort to involve those governments in policies that contradict the Contadora effort.

Meanwhile, on 26 November 1985, the Honduran Government publicly announced that it would carry out joint military maneuvers with the United States between January and June 1986. These maneuvers, called "Terencio Sierra 85," will be carried out by more than 900 troops from the U.S. Army National Guard in Yoro Department, very close to the border with Nicaragua.

This Honduran Government attitude removes the possibility of practicing what is stated in the Contadora document of objectives, which calls for the promotion of detente by abstaining from any action that would tend to block efforts to achieve peace, security, and stability in the region. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government decision clearly violates the prohibition of international military maneuvers in Central American territories stated in that document.

Therefore, by carrying out this type of activity during the first semester of next year, the U.S. and Honduran Governments clearly establish their position of not accepting the principles and objectives that guide the Contadora Group's efforts.

Both events, which appear to be planned, are efforts to increase the possibility of a regional war that would allow the United States to justify a direct military invasion of Nicaragua. Nicaragua reports these events to Panamanian public opinion, and seeks a uniting of efforts to prevent this new U.S. interventionist escalation that seeks to impose its warmongering policies by force against Nicaragua, the people of Central America, and the Contadora Group.

U.S. 'Attacks' Planned

PA041437 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The United States is planning military actions against Nicaragua for 1986, a specialized study on political risks in the world has revealed. The United States, bent on destroying the revolution will reportedly stage sea and air attacks. These predictions are included in a study conducted by 250 U.S. experts for the Frost and Sullivan firm which provides guidelines for 1986 investments. According to the analysis, there is a 50 percent chance that some kind of military action will be carried out against Nicaragua, and a 25 percent chance that U.S. troops will participate.

'HIGH-LEVEL' DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC 5 DECEMBER

PA040338 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 1

[Communique issued by Foreign Ministry in Managua on 30 November]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry informs the people of the following:

In response to an official invitation made by the PRC Government and Chinese Communist Party, a high-level Nicaraguan delegation will visit that country on 5 December. The Nicaraguan delegation will be headed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and foreign cooperation minister. Commander Ruiz will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Deputy Foreign Foreign Cooperation Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon, and Companero Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations. During this visit, aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship between the two nations, subjects of mutual interest will be discussed and views on the current international situation will be exchanged.

PRESIDENT ORTEGA MEETS GDR JUSTICE MINISTER

PA041328 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] President Daniel Ortega Saavedra met yesterday with GDR Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger and informed him about the attacks suffered by our country.

Heusinger, who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR stressed that he was impressed with the revolutionary government's efforts to preserve unity within the Contadora Group and to persuade the United States to stop its attacks. The GDR official visited several departments in the country and met with members of various judicial institutions. He will be returning to his country today.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO HONDURAS' AZCONA DEL HOYO

PA041457 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 1

[Message from President Daniel Ortega to Honduran President-Elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo; date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Jose Azcona del Hoyo, president-elect of Honduras

Tegucigalpa

President-elect

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people, and in my own name, I wish to extend our congratulations for your victory in the Honduran presidential elections.

In these moments of crisis our people demand the establishment of a just and stable peace that will ward off the dangers of war and that will lead to the establishment of a genuine climate of coexistence that benefits neghboring countries united by close historic ties. This encourages Nicaragua to undertake efforts so that the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua will be carried out within the framwork of respect, and in line with the universal norms and principles that both nations have accepted and without which an authentic peace cannot be achieved.

Sincerely Daniel Ortega Saaverdra

600 CONTRAS ARRIVE UNDER AMNESTY FROM HONDURAS

PA271943 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Managua -- More than 600 counterrevolutionaries have entered the country from Honduras under the protection of the amnesty law in force in Nicaragua since 1983. They entered the country during this (?month). Approximately 1,000 more people are expected to arrive in the next few days.

PLI MARCH TO LEADER'S GRAVE PROHIBITED

PA300250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2321 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist Government has prohibited the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] from carrying out a march to place a floral wreath at the grave of one of its leaders who was killed by the Somozist dictatorship. The PLI had planned to march to the cemetery in Boaco, 150 km from Managua, on Sunday.

In view of this, PLI delivered a note to LA PRENSA protesting the Sandinist regime's decision prohibiting the march as part of the commemorative acts being held in memory of fellow party member Manuel Diaz Sotelo, who was killed on 4 December 1959.

The protest note says that the Sandinist authorities have denied permission to carry out a march to Diaz Sotelo's grave on the occasion of his 53d birthday, despite the fact that they have approved the activities held indoors. The PLI says that the Sandinists "have prohibited all street demonstrations" and only authorized five persons to place the floral wreath at the PLI leader's grave. Now, the FSLN and the PLI are fighting over Manuel Diaz Sotelo, a jouranlist who fought against the Somozist dictatorship.

The government also prohibited all propaganda via radio or loudspeaker referring to the commemoration of this date. The members of the PLI have called the decision "totalitarian, unpatriotic and opposed to the spirit of the revolution."

OFFICIAL RAPS U.S. ON DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

FL050150 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cuba accused the United States today of being the main obstacle to the achievement and strengthening of international security. Speaking before the UN's 1st Commission, Cuban Delegate Alfredo Perez Rivero criticized the U.S. attitude by saying it is attempting -- through imposition -- to avoid disarmament negotiatons in all international organizations and uses threats and blackmail to achieve its objectives.

Perez Rivero asserted that Washington uses allegations of defending the so-called vital interests of its so-called national security and uses blockade policies and all kinds of aggresssions in the world.

SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA EXPRESSED AT MPLA MEETING

FL041854 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The 3d day of sessions of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA, began with the continuation of commission analysis and greetings from foreign delegations. The 682 delegates attending the party forum approved yesterday, in a closed session, the work agenda, bylaws of the congress, and the program.

A speech by Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, [words indistinct] among the participants in the congress. The Cuban leader confirmed Cuba's determination to continue its solidarity by supporting national construction as well as the defense of the People's Republic of Angola against racist aggressions.

RISQUET, CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT MEET

FL042353 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda -- Congolese Labor Party President Denis Nguesso and Jorge Risquet Valdes, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Secretariat member, have met in the Angolan capital. Both leaders are presiding over the delegations of their respective parties to the Angolan Labor Party congress which began on Monday in Luanda. At the meeting they discussed the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime, the constant racist aggressions against Mozambique, Angola, and other neighboring countries, and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

NICARAGUA CALLS FOR IN-DEPTH CHANGES IN OAS

PA041943 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Nicaragua called for changes today in the political stance of the countries belonging to the OAS, going beyond changes in the structure and functions of the regional organization. In statements to PRENSA LATINA, Alejandro Bendana, head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the 14th OAS special session, said he was moved by the fact that most of the participants in the meeting had emphasized the fulfillment of the principles of the organization, including nonintervention. Bendana said that the Contadora Group's mediation requires favorable conditions, among them the United States' not waging war on one of the parties to the negotiation.

CUBAN, PERUVIAN LABOR LEADERS VIEW FOREIGN DEBT

FL042257 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1925 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] During a meeting in Lima, Cuban and Peruvian labor leaders have ratified their support for the agreements reached at the Latin American workers conference on the foreign debt, which reiterated its unpayable nature. Isidoro Gamarra, president of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, and Jesus Escandel, chief of international relations of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, met and discussed the continent's labor movement.

The Cuban labor leader arrived in Lima yesterday from Uruguay, where he participated in a labor congress, and today he will travel to Panama to attend a similar event. Senator Valentin Pacho, secretary general of the main Peruvian workers' union, and Omar Morales, the charge d'affaires of our country in Lima, were also present at the meeting between the Cuban and Peruvian leaders.

MEETING MARKS VIETNAM RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

OW042031 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 4 — A meeting was held jointly on Dec. 3 at the harbour named after Haiphong in Havana by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam to mark the 25th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Cuba. Present at the meeting on the Cuban side were Faure Chomon, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Rene Anillo, alternate member of the CPC CC and secretary general of Aalapso, and Giraldo Mazola, deputy foreign minister and many others. Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong was present.

Speaking on this occasion, Deputy Minister Giraldo Mazola said: "The Vietnam-Cuba relations reflect the characteristics of our time. The two nations led by their Communist Parties have the same will and fought with the same heroism against their common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, and are advancing towards the same objective which is to build a socialist society.... We are ready to help the Vietnamese people build Vietnam ten times more beautiful as was the wish of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh."

SPECIALISTS TO SET UP MICROWAVE NETWORK IN VIETNAM

FL032118 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The first Cuban communications specialists have arrived in Vietnam to assess the assemblage and operation of a microwave network that will link the north and south of that sister country. In preparation, a group of Vietnamese specialists and officials visited Cuba to receive instructions in maintaining and repairing Girard radios made in the United States for the purpose of substituting capitalistic pieces and components with those from socialists countries.

In addition, they learned about the design, commercialization, and production of postal systems for postal and philatelic purposes, as well as the tropicalization of methods of communications. Cuba also cooperated in adapting and modifying equipment to be used in telephone communications and television.

Another Vietnamese group will arrive soon to continue the process of learning and gaining experience in various areas of communications.

HAITI

DAY OF MOURNING OBSERVED; UNREST REPORTED

FL041428 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] In Haiti, Roman Catholic bishops appealed for calm yesterday as the country observed an official day of mourning for three students killed last week by police who fired at anti-government protestors. Reports from Port au Prince say the capital appeared calm yesterday but many residents stayed home amid rumors of new unrest in other towns. The day of mourning was called to honor the victims of last Thursday's incidence in the city of Gonaives where police opened fire on a crowd of students and other residents protesting poverty.

MARTINIQUE

FRENCH COVERAGE OF MITTERRAND VISIT

For Paris coverage of the visit to Martinique and Guadeloupe by French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 5 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.